

## Chicago Mayor Joins Protest Against Dawes

Illinois Factional Quarrel Is Reflected in Visit of Thompson to Marion as Conceded Boss of State

### Senate Pressure Applied

Suggestion of Hilles for Treasury Post Revived As Result of Situation

From a Staff Correspondent

MARION, Ohio, Jan. 11.—William Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, projected himself into President-elect Harding's Cabinet making problem today with a protest against the appointment of Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, to be Secretary of the Treasury. Since the November election Mayor Thompson has been the undisputed political boss of Illinois.

All through the campaign Senator Harding's political advisers, in arranging speaking schedules, were cautious to avoid a meeting between the Republican candidate and the Chicago Mayor. But there is no longer any need of caution in this respect, as the Mayor conquered all his opponents and Illinois gave the Republican ticket a half million majority. Mayor Thompson came here today at the invitation of Senator Harding.

Alone, Mr. Thompson's opposition would be unlikely to sway Mr. Harding to the extent of keeping General Dawes out of the Cabinet, but there are even more powerful influences opposed to the Dawes appointment than the Mayor of Chicago. The group in the United States Senate which prevented the confirmation of John Skelton Williams to be Comptroller of the Treasury when he was renominated for a five-year term is very bitter because of support said to have been given Williams by General Dawes.

### Senators Join in Protest

For one thing, it is said, General Dawes induced Senator Lawrence V. Sherman, of Illinois, to agree to vote for the confirmation of Williams. He is also said to have interested himself in Williams' behalf in other directions. Anyway, when a Senator came here a few days ago he is said to have told the President-elect that the appointment of Dawes as Secretary of the Treasury would be highly objectionable to Senator Harding's friends in the Senate.

There is no indication from Harding headquarters that there will be any change in the President-elect's plans because of this opposition, but nevertheless gossip has revived the possibility of Charles D. Hilles, of New York, becoming Secretary of the Treasury. The former Governor Lowden of Illinois has been eliminated from Cabinet speculation because of the fairly definite report that he would be sent to London as the American Ambassador. George Reynolds, the Chicago banker, was named by Senator Harding's first list of candidates for the Treasury job because of his connection with the packing interests. Besides Mr. Hilles, the names of Andrew Mellon, the Pittsburgh banker, and John D. Rockefeller, the oil magnate, are being mentioned as a possibility in case the President-elect should decide to withdraw the name of General Dawes from his slate.

The fact that Charles E. Hughes, who has been offered the portfolio of State, and Mr. Hilles are both residents of New York would not militate against the latter in the mind of Senator Harding, it is said, because the Secretary of State is not regarded as a patronage appointment in any sense. Moreover, because of his enormous majority, geographical considerations are not causing Senator Harding nearly as much Cabinet-making trouble as are his close political friends.

Thompson Prefers Lowden

As an indication of the feeling of Mayor Thompson against General Dawes, it is reported that he recently said that of the two, Governor Lowden and General Dawes, he greatly preferred Lowden.

After the conference today Mayor Thompson said he had come because he felt that Mr. Harding confronted a task such as had faced no man entering upon the Presidency since Abraham Lincoln, and he wanted to extend the pledge of his support and of every possible assistance.

"Of course," said Mayor Thompson, "there was some discussion of Cabinet members. It was general in its nature and there is nothing to be said about it. I think Senator Harding is going about his task in a way that ought to be reassuring and gratifying to the country."

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, was with Senator Harding an hour today discussing international matters. Mr. Harding was deeply impressed with Senator Schurman's desire and determination to give the best possible service to this country," said Dr. Schurman. "He will not forget the Republican party, but I realize that he is persuaded that the party can help itself by serving the country best, and in his program service of the country would come first."

### Approves League Program

"We talked about the League of Nations and he outlined what he had in mind. I consider that program from the points of view of the end it aims to

encompass. These are chiefly to establish the rule of justice and law rather than of force in the world. Consequently the codification of international law, the establishment of a world court of justice for the settlement of justice disputes and the creation of a world conference for the conciliation of issues of a political or non-justiciable character would naturally follow. In addition, there is the urgent and immediate question of disarmament."

It is obvious that Senator Harding had thought of all these questions exhaustively and has reached a tentative program that will accomplish the end desired by the American people and satisfy the full requirements of humanity and civilization.

"Because Senator Harding keeps his program to himself, mentioning it only in confidence to those who come to confer with him, it has been sometimes assumed by his critics that he has no policy. Nothing could be further from the truth, but for the reasons I have just stated, it is impossible for him to announce his policy until he shall be satisfied that it is acceptable to foreign nations as well as to the American people. Those views and sentiments he has already ascertained."

R. B. Cragger, of Brownsville, Tex., who was Senator Harding's host during his recent fishing trip to Point Isabel and who accompanied him to Panama, arrived in Marion today and had a long talk with the President-elect about Mexico's hope for recognition. Mr. Cragger, it is understood, is planning to go to Mexico City as the American Ambassador.

Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers Union, the big agricultural organization, which is particularly strong in the South, spent some time with Senator Harding this afternoon.

## Inaugural Is Stripped of All Glitter

(Continued from page one)

ment of the parade and decision not to have ceremonies at the east front of the Capitol, where the new President usually takes the oath and delivers the inaugural address, will obviate the need for bringing any troops to Washington, and thus save much expense in this respect.

Decision of the joint committee of Congress was made at a meeting which was held in the office of Senator Knox, and was not public. The members of this committee are Senators Knox, Nelson and Overman and Representatives Reavis, Cannon and Rucker. Senator Knox said the committee had cancelled the order for engraved invitations and souvenirs and that admission to the gallery would be by ticket. He said that Superintendent Elliott Woods of the Capitol had been instructed to cancel arrangements for constructing a stage and seats at the east front of the Capitol and to ascertain from the contractors what is due them. This will be between \$3,000 and \$5,000. The only expenses additional to those already incurred for the inauguration, for the preliminary work will be incidental expenses and the cost of such extra police as are needed to keep order at the Capitol and vicinity. The expense for additional police will be \$1,000 to \$1,200.

### Called a Wise Step

In the discussion of the inaugural on the floor of the Senate recently, Senator Borah estimated the cost for the Federal and state governments, if the inauguration were held at the east front of the Capitol and seats were carried out, would be more than a million dollars. While there is talk among Washington citizens of arranging a celebration of some sort on their own account, it is clear Congress is not in a mood to allow a cent of money for that purpose.

Among Senators and Representatives, and especially among Republicans, it was declared Senator Harding has taken a wise step and that the people would approve of plans for a simple and inexpensive inaugural.

It became clear today that the decision of Senator Harding to modify the inaugural plans was reached last evening after both Senator Smoot and Senator New had called him by long-distance telephone and advised that the plans be simplified in view of the feeling in Congress in favor of economy and against an ostentatious inaugural under present conditions.

### Daniels Suggests Harding Ride Donkey on March 4

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—"If Senator Harding desires true Jeffersonian simplicity for his inauguration," Secretary Daniels said, "I would be in favor of furnishing him with a Jeffersonian mule, the symbol of my party, on which to ride down the avenue. I would guarantee that our Jeffersonian mule would convey the President-elect to the Capitol with all due decorum and would carry back to the White House in the same docile manner."

### Naming of New Canal Governor To Be Reserved for Harding

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Chester A. Harding, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, whose term of four years expired yesterday, will continue to serve as ranking officer in the isthmian establishment until the new Administration appoints his successor, Secretary of War Baker announced today.

Governor Harding, upon the appointment of his successor, will retire from the army with the rank of Brigadier general, taking advantage of the special act passed some years ago by Congress giving all commissioned officers of the military establishment the privilege of retiring to civil life at a higher grade than their present rank, after serving a tour in the Canal Zone.

## Capital Lobby Denounced by Senator Kenyon

Washington Swarms With emissaries of Special Interests, He Asserts; Even Social Affairs Are Tainted

### Registration Is Advised

Muscle Shoals Project Is Said to Reek With Fraud, Graft and Corruption

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Washington is "swarming with lobbyists" and legislation ought to be enacted to restrict their activities, or at least compel them to register at the Capitol before they seek to influence Congress, according to Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who spoke today in opposition to the Muscle Shoals nitrate and water power project. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, Democrat, and Senator Overman, of North Carolina, Democrat, joined in expressing themselves in favor of legislation.

Even the "social lobby" exists in Washington, according to Senator Kenyon, and the method of lobbying through the giving of dinners, dances and balls is a favorite one. After charging that the Muscle Shoals project reeked with "fraud and graft and corruption" and that a lobby was active for it, Senator Kenyon went into the general subject of lobbying in the national capital and the increasing prevalence of it.

"I can confess to a good deal of suspicion of any bill that originates around Muscle Shoals," said Senator Kenyon. "The proposition has been fraught with fraud and graft and corruption ever since the initiation of the movement at Muscle Shoals. Any one who reads the Graham report will be struck by the fact that fraud and graft are rampant in the project. The Muscle Shoals project is a piker compared with the movement at Muscle Shoals. Here we are with this proposition spending \$100,000,000 and getting nothing. It is a shameful record."

### Lobby Active for Years

Senator Kenyon alleged that interests concerned in Muscle Shoals had sustained a lobby here for years. "I do not know where this lobbying business is going to stop," he said. "There are proper kinds of lobbies. Nobody wants Congress to be shut out here on the hill and have people unreachably to get to the Capitol, but it is reaching a point nowadays where every kind and description—some good lobbies and some bad lobbies. You cannot go to your office, you cannot get through the corridors anywhere without having some of these lobbyists talking to you about bills in Congress."

There has been testimony before committees of social lobbies in the City of Washington; of gentlemen receiving funds from great interests to use in social lobbying. You can pick up the papers every day and read of dinners and dances and balls given by the Lord knows whom—a favorite form of lobbying in this City of Washington. The records of our agricultural committee show that very thing. I do not know that there is any way of stopping that kind of lobby, but there is existing now in the City of Washington, and it is going to grow, lobbying of certain kinds in lumber interests, oil interests and other big interests. Men going out of the Senate and men going out of the House join up with these lobbies. There is going to be more of it in the days to come. The 'general practice' of law in Washington is coming to be synonymous with 'general lobbying'."

### Registration Recommended

"I have in my hand a list of gentlemen, some of whom are ex-members of Congress and ex-officials of the government, who are here in Washington in the interest of oil, lumber and the questions before the departments. That is a lobby that is growing. I believe that in order to carry on legislation in the months to come we ought to have some kind of a law against lobbying. Kansas has that kind of a law, and I think a number of other states have laws requiring the registration of lobbyists, a statement of just whom the lobbyists represent and the fees that are paid them. Nobody ought to object to that. Then when they come before a committee, when they meet you in the halls, when they meet you on your way home or sit next to you on the street car and try to talk to you about bills, you know who they are and what they represent. I have been informed on evidence that I think reliable that one institution here in Washington doing a lobbying business is paying out as much as \$250,000 in fees a year. It would be interesting when some one came from this organization or that association to speak to members of Congress on legislation to know whether they were interested pro bono publico or whether they were influenced by good sized fees."

"But so far as this bill is concerned

I am strongly of the opinion that it is a gold brick for the farmers."

"Will the Senator please inform me whether or not there has been any effort made in Congress to establish a plan for the registration of lobbyists?" asked Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts.

### Previous Attempt Denied

"I introduced a bill on that subject some years ago," replied Senator Kenyon, "but it was a matter of decision. It never got very far."

Senator Walsh favored a registration act and said he was surprised something had not been done heretofore. He hoped the increase of lobbyists here was not due to the fact that the public interest during the next session of Congress.

The Senate discussed the Nitrate bill at length and by a vote of 33 to 32 defeated the Lenroot motion to commit to the Committee on Agriculture.

Senators Smoot, Wadsworth, Lenroot and others criticized the bill and Senator Underwood led in its defense.

## Senators Open Way For Amendments to Fordney Tariff Bill

Emergency Measure Hearings Concluded by Finance Committee, With Many Suggestions for Changes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Hearings on the Fordney emergency tariff bill were concluded by the Senate Finance Committee to-night after another day of appeals had opened up what supporters of the measure feared, and opponents hoped, would be the means of adding amendments to the bill as it passed the House.

Senators McCumber of North Dakota and La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican members of the committee, and others expressed a desire to state in effect at Thursday's session on the subject matter of the tariff. Mr. McCumber's statement will concern the wheat duty, he said, and Mr. La Follette said his would be with respect to cheese.

The close of the hearings brought indications of a concentration of effort among opponents of the bill, and the committee was told that some of them discussed the question was accepted to mean they would go far in their fight against passage of the measure which is designed as an aid to farmers.

Already a dozen amendments are pending. Some of them, their sponsors openly assert, are intended to be face-saving, but for the direct purpose of taking up the time of the Senate and, if possible, of killing the bill. Senators Thomas, of Colorado, and Harrison, of Mississippi, Democrats, said today they would seek to have the soldier immigration bills tacked onto the tariff measure as amendments.

Another Senator, it was reported, was prepared to introduce an amendment which would include the bill to reorganize the national laws and to demand that this amendment be read. It is a document of sufficient length to keep reading clerks busy for two weeks.

Efforts also are being made on behalf of sugar growers, dairy interests and other agricultural groups to have the bill broadened to include certain products omitted from the House bill. Representatives of dairy interests, numbering more than a score, appearing before the committee today, asked for duties on imported fresh and condensed milk and butter.

The battle of Jutland was nearly lost by the British Navy because the searchlights of the German fleet had twice the range of the English, A. C. McLaughlin, of New York, representing the cotton industry of the United States, told the House Committee on Ways and Means during a tariff hearing today.

The inefficiency of the British carbon products in this naval crisis caused them to turn to this country, and this move resulted in almost doubling the range of their fleet, he said. Mr. Morrison and J. E. Keelin, of Bradford, Pa., asked a readjustment of the carbon duties. Both declared existing tariffs inequitable and unjust.

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## Liberal Urges U. S. Senate to Inquire Into Cuban Affairs

Dr. Angulo Has Conference With Senator Johnston; Charges Conditions Due to Menocal Administration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Inquiry by the Senate Cuban Relations Committee into conditions in Cuba was urged today by Dr. Manuel R. Angulo, of Havana, a member of the Cuban Liberal party, in a conference with Senator Hiram Johnson, chairman of the committee.

Dr. Angulo has come to Washington to acquaint Congress and government officials with the situation in the island. He told Senator Johnson that Cuba is in chaos, that Menocal's administration had brought the country to the verge of ruin, and that an inquiry of an impartial nature, such as by the Cuban Relations Committee, would be valuable and would substantiate what he alleged. He gave out a statement as a summary of the views which he presented to Senator Johnson. It read in part:

"Not only is the country disorganized politically, but her fiscal affairs have come to such a pass that economic disaster is imminent. Under the present administration the public welfare has been sacrificed to private interests and the national treasury is impoverished. Full responsibility for all this disorder must be placed squarely upon the shoulders of General Mario G. Menocal, President of the republic. Not only has General Menocal's autocratic administration brought our country to the verge of ruin, but he has now shown his purpose to perpetuate his regime by naming his own successor against the will of a majority of the citizens of Cuba."

"These charges could be easily substantiated through an impartial inquiry into Cuban affairs, such as might be made by the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations."

A meeting of the committee is planned for next Friday to consider several American and Cuban petitions for political and business conditions for use in case Congress finds it necessary to take action. Senator Johnson, in announcing plans for the meeting of the committee, indicated that much pressure was being brought toward having the committee or a subcommittee visit Cuba. Considerable sentiment was said to exist in the Senate in favor of an investigation of conditions in the island republic by the committee.

Since the committee's visit to Cuba has been suggested by Senator Johnson, said he had been kept busy by petitions having Cuban interests offering information regarding conditions there.

Several American, business men with Cuban interests conferred today with the Senator, and he said, begged that the committee go to Cuba and make an investigation.

## Make State Safe for the Child, Is Women's Slogan

League of Women Voters Abandon Welfare Bills and Make Survey of Its Own

The League of Women Voters has abandoned the welfare bills as an active political program for the present legislative session. This fact was made apparent yesterday by the announcement by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the league of the women's plans for their annual convention in Albany January 27 and 28.

"Make New York State the safest place in the world for the child" is the slogan for the league's work. A survey of all state organizations which are working for child welfare will be the first activity of the women. A legislative program built up on the findings of this survey will follow.

Mrs. Miller, the Governor's wife, will speak at the afternoon conference on the second day, her topic being "Child Welfare."

Mrs. Vanderlip said yesterday that the organization would not abandon its support of the welfare bills, which have provoked so much controversy in the state for the last two years, but that it probably would cease to push them actively.

## House Gets Bill Creating Education Department

Measure Reported by Committee Amended So as Not to Interfere With State Systems

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Creation of a Department of Education to aid the states in the promotion of education is authorized in the Smith-Towner bill reported to the House today by the Committee on Education. Several amendments were made to the measure by the committee.

The first of the amendments offered by Representative Horace M. Towne, of Iowa, author of the bill, adapts it to the plan for general reorganization of the executive departments by providing that the present Bureau of Education be transferred to the Department of Education. This will harmonize the bill with the work of the Smoot-Reavis Committee, it was said.

The other amendment offered by Mr. Towne removes the possibility that the bill will centralize control unduly over public school systems in the various states by providing that courses of study, plans and methods for carrying out the provisions of the act shall be determined by local educational authorities. The Secretary of Education is denied the right to exercise any authority with respect to the administration of schools within a state. His duty will be to see that appropriations shall be expended for the purposes intended by Congress.

## World Ripe for Disarmament, Says Daniels

(Continued from page one)

marines, each mounting a 13-inch gun. Perhaps they have abandoned building big ships because they have found a better way of destroying life and property. I would also like to know if it is true that Japan is having three big battle cruisers built in British yards."

Mr. Daniels replied that it was his understanding that three large Japanese war vessels and submarines were being built in British shipyards and promised to furnish the other data desired when the committee meets tomorrow.

The committee seemed to be in accord on finding some way to reduce armaments, but there was a very evident lack of unanimity of opinion as to the proper method to be pursued.

General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff of the army, may appear to-morrow.

Acting Secretary Davis, when asked regarding the sincerity of the nations in their efforts to bring about reduction of armaments, said that he could only say that the powers which had subscribed to the covenant of the League of Nations had manifestly indicated their sincere desire to reduce armaments.

## Wilson Keeps Aloof

Mr. Davis was asked whether he had knowledge that any nations had approached President Wilson regarding the reduction of armament. His reply was:

"Only on the occasion of the League of Nations invitation to the President to send a representative to the league committee on reduction of armament."

Mr. Davis told the committee that the only way it could obtain knowledge whether nations of the world are ready to discuss disarmament would be to communicate with the other governments. Asked if the State Department could make such inquiries, he said:

"In view of the fact that Congress has authorized the President to call a conference to discuss the subject, I feel that any such action on my part might be construed as coming under that authorization. Of course, I could not

take such action without direction from the President."

"Would you consider taking the matter up with the President to see if it is his wish that such a conference be called?" asked Chairman Butler.

"I would not care to answer that," was the reply. "The President has taken all the steps he feels he should take, and if he wanted such a conference he would direct me to take the necessary steps to call it."

President Wilson would consider calling a conference.

## Tokio Paper Denounces Secret Alliance Rumor

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—The rumor from America of a secret clause in the Anglo-Japanese alliance is denounced by the Jiji Shimpo to-day as in the class of mischievous canards, and the

talk of war between Japan and the United States as similarly mischievous, particularly at this time, when it says the disarmament idea is making head way.

## French Girl, U. S. Army Aid, Here From Coblenz for Visit

Among the saloon passengers who arrived here yesterday from Antwerp on the Red Star liner Finland was Mile. Marcelle Montmarion, a young French woman, who said she was attached to the United States army occupation at Coblenz. She wore uniform of khaki and blue, and said that her work with the army had to do with the making of finger prints and photographs. During the war, she said, she served as a photographer with the 89th Division. Mile. Montmarion said she would spend a few months with friends in Quincy, Mass., and then return to Coblenz.

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